

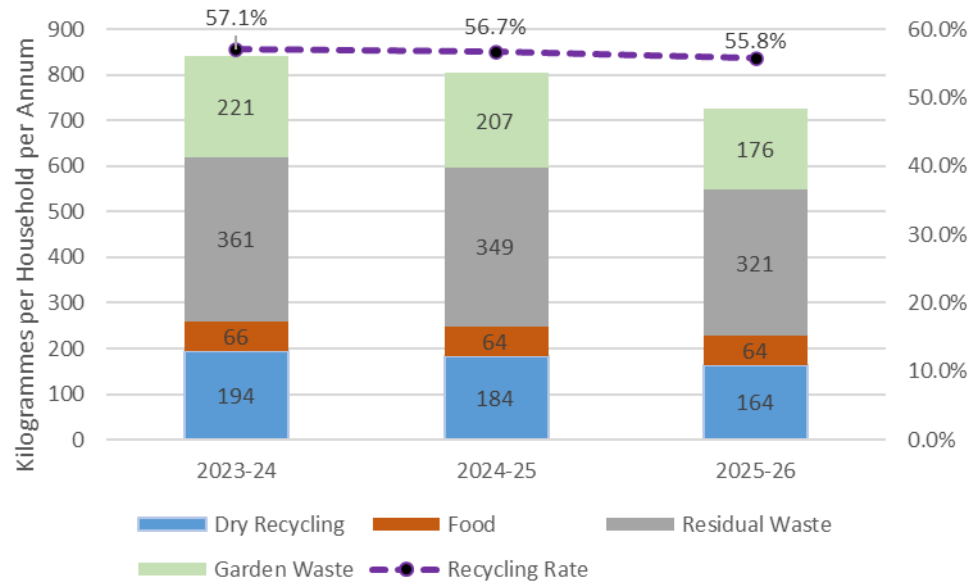
Action	Officer	Response
13 April 2026 meeting		
Public question – Environmental antisocial behaviour around RAF Fairford. Request for signage to be placed.	Phil Measures	<p>The depositing of human waste or urine in public places can constitute an offence under the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014. The Act provides a range of powers to address anti-social behaviour (ASB), supported by Home Office guidance that explains when and how these powers should be used. These powers are available to the Police, Local Authorities, and Registered Social Landlords.</p> <p>To use these powers, there must be evidence that the behaviour is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Having a detrimental effect on the quality of life of people in the locality • Persistent or continuing in nature • Unreasonable <p>Where these criteria are met, councils may issue Community Protection Warnings (CPWs) and Community Protection Notices (CPNs) to individuals. If the behaviour is being carried out by multiple people within a defined area, the council may instead consider introducing a Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO) to prohibit the behaviour.</p> <p>A PSPO requires evidence that the ASB criteria are met. A draft order must be published for public consultation, after which it is returned to the council for final approval. Conditions included in a PSPO must be reasonable, proportionate, and enforceable, and the order lasts for a maximum of three years.</p> <p>Before a PSPO can be considered for future events, evidence of an ongoing problem is required. The Chair of Kempford Parish Council is therefore invited to contact Environmental Health to discuss the issue and the evidence available. At this stage, it is not possible to install signage because no PSPO or byelaw currently exists. Signage is generally used by the Council to convey regulatory, safety critical or informational messages, and we do not feel it would be proportionate or beneficial to deploy signs reminding people not to engage in conduct that should reasonably be understood without prompting.</p>
Further information requested regarding the reduction in the	David Stanley	As reported to members as part of the budget setting process for 2026/27 and throughout 2025/26 in the quarterly financial performance reports to Cabinet, there is no reduction in cost from the street cleaning contract. We have removed the savings line from the budget. Peta Johnson is

<p>forecasted savings in street cleaning contract - Cllr Vann</p>		<p>working with Ubico to identify how the street service can be delivered more efficiently and effectively and will report back to members in due course.</p>
<p>Further information requested regarding the reduction in the forecasted savings in street cleaning contract – Cllr Vann</p>	<p>Michelle Burge</p>	<p>The costs related to the Building Safety Regulator audit of Building Control Service at CDC. The audits are a major component of the post-Grenfell regulatory overhaul.</p> <p>The Building Safety Regulator (BSR), part of the Health and Safety Executive (HSE), is conducting routine audit inspections of all Local Authority building control services in England every five years to ensure compliance with the Building Act 1984. Following the Building Safety Act 2022, these audits are mandatory, with all local authority building control teams scheduled for inspection by 2028–2029.</p> <p>The audits are conducted by the BSR’s Professional Standards Unit to verify that local authorities are complying with the Operational Standard Rules (OSRs), professional conduct rules, and building inspector competence requirements.</p> <p>Compliance issues were identified as part of the BSR audit. Recommendations were issued, together with deadlines for the Council to address the areas of non compliance within the service. All non compliance issues have now been addressed and resolved, and BSR has confirmed that no further action is required.</p>
<p>Further details requested to answer whether planning enforcement financing is sufficient to meet future demands – Cllr Jenkinson</p>	<p>Helen Martin</p>	<p>The Planning Enforcement team underwent a restructure in Autumn 2025, which resulted in the creation of two additional roles: an Enforcement Officer and an Enforcement Assistant. These posts were delivered within the existing establishment budget and did not require an increase in overall funding.</p> <p>A report is currently being prepared for the Overview and Scrutiny Committee which will set out the service’s capacity challenges in more detail. This report identifies that, prior to the restructure, the service consistently received approximately 300 reported breaches per year but only had the capacity to progress around 60% of them. To address this mismatch, an additional Enforcement Officer post was created. It is recognised within the report that this additional resource alone will</p>

		<p>not fully resolve the identified capacity shortfall. Instead, it forms part of a wider package of improvements, alongside planned efficiencies in processes and systems, intended to strengthen the service’s overall performance.</p> <p>While the restructure has improved capacity (subject to all roles being filled), it is not sufficient in itself to address the full level of demand. Further progress will depend on improvements to systems and processes, including opportunities to enhance IT capability and introduce more effective triage arrangements to prioritise cases appropriately.</p> <p>Following the implementation of these improvements, and assuming a stable team with continuity in roles and responsibilities, it is anticipated that the service will be able to meet KPI targets in relation to performance and backlog reduction. However, these changes will take time to develop and embed. At present, the team does not have sufficient resource to progress this work more quickly or to clear the existing backlog at an accelerated rate.</p>																				
<p>Review findings regarding costs of replacement waste receptacle replacement and comparison with other authorities – Cllr Blomefield</p>	<p>Peta Johnson</p>	<p>In 2025/26 the CDC budget for replacement containers was £82k. The total cost in the year was closer to £130k i.e. this budget area was overspent. The total cost is an artefact of unit price and volume of containers requested. The unit pricing for all containers has increased significantly in recent years, and this will need to be reflected in the budget in future years.</p> <p>In terms of benchmarking, the Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP) make recommendations for modelling the cost of services via their Kerbside Analysis Tool (KAT). This includes expected replacement rates for wheeled bins, boxes, food cadies and reusable sacks. At the time of review, the replacement rates at CDC were in line with the ranges set by WRAP, as described in the following table:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="786 1193 1856 1390"> <thead> <tr> <th>Container</th> <th>CDC Replacement %</th> <th>WRAP Range</th> <th>Commentary</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Wheeled Bins</td> <td>3%</td> <td>2%to 5%</td> <td>Mid point of range</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Boxes</td> <td>2%</td> <td>5%to 10%</td> <td>Below expected range</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Food Caddies</td> <td>5%</td> <td>5%to 15%</td> <td>Bottom of expected range</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Reusable Sacks (avg.)</td> <td>14%</td> <td>10%to 25%</td> <td>Mid point of range</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Container	CDC Replacement %	WRAP Range	Commentary	Wheeled Bins	3%	2%to 5%	Mid point of range	Boxes	2%	5%to 10%	Below expected range	Food Caddies	5%	5%to 15%	Bottom of expected range	Reusable Sacks (avg.)	14%	10%to 25%	Mid point of range
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		<p>The cost of replacement containers has also been compared to costs incurred in the Forest of Dean. When factoring for the number of households in CDC, the comparable cost is £115k per annum. This is below the circa. £130k costs incurred by CDC in 2025/26 but confirms that a budget of £82k per annum is likely to be unrealistic.</p>
<p>What position for recycling is CDC? – Cllr Cunningham</p>	<p>Gemma Moreing</p>	<p>I can confirm for 24/25 (latest available benchmarking data), CDC is in the top quartile. 25th out of all English authorities. 3rd for District authorities in the Southwest and 4th against CIPFA nearest neighbours.</p>
<p>A request for a further breakdown of the types of waste - to identify the non-green waste part of the numbers and how it influences overall trends – D Cunningham</p>	<p>Peta Johnson/Gemma Moreing</p>	<p>The following graph shows the annual arisings for dry recycling, food waste, garden waste and residual waste. The arisings are represented as kilogrammes per household per annum, to allow a year on year comparison, and discount factors such as housing growth.</p> <p>By showing the figures annually, the contribution of each material is clearer to see, whereas quarterly figures better represent the seasonality of materials such as garden waste.</p>

Yield of Material and Recycling Rate



Request for greater breakdown of the data of customer service data records – Cllr Evans	Gemma Moreing	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Description</th> <th>Total</th> <th>Satisfied</th> <th>Dissatisfied</th> <th>% Satisfied</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Telephone, Benefits</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> <td>0</td> <td>100.00%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Telephone, Building Control</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> <td>0</td> <td>100.00%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Telephone, Council Tax</td> <td>265</td> <td>264</td> <td>1</td> <td>99.62%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Telephone, Electoral Services</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> <td>0</td> <td>100.00%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Telephone, Environmental</td> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> <td>0</td> <td>100.00%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Telephone, Food, Health and Safety</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>0</td> <td>100.00%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Telephone, Housing</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> <td>0</td> <td>100.00%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Telephone, Licensing</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> <td>0</td> <td>100.00%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Telephone, Parking</td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> <td>0</td> <td>100.00%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Telephone, Planning</td> <td>20</td> <td>20</td> <td>0</td> <td>100.00%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Telephone, Street Cleaning</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>100.00%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Telephone, Waste and Recycling</td> <td>116</td> <td>111</td> <td>5</td> <td>95.69%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Telephone, Other Services</td> <td>25</td> <td>25</td> <td>0</td> <td>100.00%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Description	Total	Satisfied	Dissatisfied	% Satisfied	Telephone, Benefits	3	3	0	100.00%	Telephone, Building Control	3	3	0	100.00%	Telephone, Council Tax	265	264	1	99.62%	Telephone, Electoral Services	10	10	0	100.00%	Telephone, Environmental	4	4	0	100.00%	Telephone, Food, Health and Safety	2	2	0	100.00%	Telephone, Housing	10	10	0	100.00%	Telephone, Licensing	3	3	0	100.00%	Telephone, Parking	5	5	0	100.00%	Telephone, Planning	20	20	0	100.00%	Telephone, Street Cleaning	1	1	0	100.00%	Telephone, Waste and Recycling	116	111	5	95.69%	Telephone, Other Services	25	25	0	100.00%	
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Regarding CSP and road safety in particular, Cllr Turner wanted to know why it is off target and if there is anything more we can do. – Cllr Turner	Joseph Walker	<p>CDC convenes the Community Safety partnership, working on the two issues highlighted in the action. This is an ongoing work stream, so I suppose if I were being generous, we are fulfilling that and could have gone with on target. However, we are doing less then we envisaged in the CSP action plan, and on road safety, there is less activity across the wider Safer Gloucestershire Partnership in the absence of the County's coordinator - we have had to roll an action for them to come to partnership forward three times, due to the delay in recruitment. However, it's not in our gift to resolve this.</p> <p>Re ASB, we continue to look at this as a CSP. Levels are relatively low in the Cotswolds, although there are a couple of hotspots, so we are looking to work with partners to access further funding as a CSP to undertake some preventative work.</p> <p>Currently we don't have a dedicated community safety resource, but we are looking to increase capacity within the community wellbeing team to address this.</p>																																																																							
Further information regarding the amber	Gemma Moreing	Regarding charging implementation at public toilets being off target - yes, this is solely down to Northleach as charging has been implemented at all other locations																																																																							

<p>status of Public toilets – Cllr Evans</p>		
<p>"advice for local communities on how to incorporate biodiversity, green infrastructure and natural capital into their neighbourhood plans and other initiatives" Further information regarding the other neighbourhood initiatives was requested - Cllr Turner</p>	<p>Danielle Berry</p>	<p>Other initiatives may include providing biodiversity-related advice to landowners seeking to register land as a habitat bank, as well as guidance on submitting successful CIL and/or SANG bids. Due to limited resources, this support is provided on an ad hoc basis and is currently restricted to landowners and community groups who contact the Biodiversity Officers directly, rather than through proactive engagement by the officers themselves.</p> <p>Details of all neighbourhood plans currently in development, including their biodiversity-related policies and initiatives, can be found here: Neighbourhood plans in development - Cotswold District Council</p>
<p>Details around the use of weedkiller with street cleaning – Cllr Evans</p>	<p>Peta Johnson</p>	<p>Our contract in the Cotswolds is to provide three treatments throughout the growing season. When applied at the optimum time, the weeds will not have flowered and therefore would not be attractive to pollinators. We are aware that seasonal weather patterns affect the rate at which weeds grow and mature, which is why we remain flexible in our application timing. The evidence shows that, in terms of pollinators, more treatments are better than less. Compared with a two-treatment program, the herbicide use on a three-treatment program is not proportionately more due to the much smaller weeds.</p> <p>We use a glyphosate and adjuvant mix. The adjuvant is a rapeseed oil additive to create a heavy, controlled droplet application and reduces our herbicide use by 25%. In line with Best Practice and Codes of Practice, we operate a spot treatment method and only apply herbicide where there are weeds growing. Apart from that it does not make commercial sense to broadcast herbicide where it is not required.</p>

		<p>Our contractual obligations require us to treat all hard standing areas for weed growth. The spray equipment has five, independently operated nozzles which are turned on and off to capture the weeds present. This means we must travel all pavements and roadways in a co-ordinated way to ensure this is carried out. From a lay-persons point of view, this may appear to be random.</p> <p>Regarding protective equipment, our operatives wear workwear and gloves whilst spraying. When applied properly, the spray solution does not become airborne and is therefore not inhaled.</p> <p>Glyphosate remains to be a safe system of treating weeds when mixed and applied according to all recommendations. This is backed up by the WHO downgrading it from a probable carcinogen and the EU giving a 10-year extension to its use, based on extensive scientific data. In terms of human wellbeing, the WHO have stated that the human body can withstand 1mg per kilo of body weight per day. With regard to spraying next to gardens etc, glyphosate does not leach through soil and is not taken up by roots.</p> <p>Our safe systems of work consist of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Annual health and safety induction at the beginning of each spraying season. Part of this is to review and discuss our company RAMS, whether they have changed or not. The RAMS include working speeds and working in the public environment.• All new operatives are trained on-site regardless of experience. This starts with the new operative shadowing staff to view how to operate the sprayer in the public environment. Each aspect of spraying is taught separately until the operative is fully conversant with the entire operation. This usually takes at least a week but continues for as long as necessary.• All of our ATV's have GPS trackers which record vehicle speeds. As part of our monitoring, we make random checks on the trackers to assess that working speeds are not exceeded.• From extensive knowledge and experience we know how long areas should take to treat. If an area is completed too quickly we will make a full assessment of the speeds on the tracker system. The same applies to the amount of herbicide used. If usage is particularly low, we assess the speeds of the operative.
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<p>The locations and number of the infill trees – This was regarding their location and a map was requested if there is one?</p>	<p>Danielle Berry</p>	<p>Details and map provided.</p>
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